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Double standards

The American Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, Friday began his two-week African tour. At a press conference the day before, he said things to the effect that black Africans had the same choice as the Arabs: either to dwell on the past, or to look forward to the future for a pragmatic solution to their problems.

The first thing one notices is that Dr. Kissinger's concepts are loaded. "Not to dwell on the past," to "look forward to the future" and to "take a pragmatic approach" are evaluative expressions which are becoming more and more the politician's stock in trade. A pragmatic approach, at least to the Western mind, carries positive overtones, so that anyone acting in such a manner can expect to earn sympathy for his attitude. The same goes for not dwelling on the past, looking to the future, and the like.

What these terms veil, however, is that the black Africans, like the Arabs, are expected to make concessions before negotiations ever start. By forgetting about the past, they are asked to relinquish part of their claims — quite objectively speaking, legitimate claims. If the Arabs forget about the past, then they will have to forget that Israel originally drove the Palestinians out of the land it now occupies, and has burdened the Middle East with years of warfare and an almost insoluble Palestinian refugee dilemma.

If the Rhodesian blacks forget about the past, then they would be forgetting that the Rhodesian whites came as colonialists and enslaved them, that by right, they should be governing their own country in the first place. In other words, there is to be no compensation for the injustices of the past (tell that to the Israelis who have been receiving compensation from West Germany for years in atonement for the horrors of the Nazi regime.)

The trouble with Dr. Kissinger's pragmatic approach is that the Arabs and black Africans, in making these concessions, will receive nothing in return. In other words, they are asked to accept a disadvantage, a handicap, before negotiations start; a free concession is called for on the part of the dispossessed. The have-nots are expected to give part of the precious little that they have to those who have everything, in order to be "reasonable," "moderate" and "forward looking."

Dr. Kissinger also said he did not think war was the only way to achieve black majority rule in Rhodesia. That attitude has not prevented Dr. Kissinger from tacitly backing South African military intervention in Angola, while yelling bloody murder at the subsequent Cuban intervention there.

In other words, a double standard is at work. If you support American policy, intervention is not intervention; if you oppose American policy, you can do nothing right. If you make concessions to the Israelis and the Rhodesian whites, you are being pragmatic and practical and far-sighted.

The unfortunate thing is that the Israelis and the Rhodesian white minority are not expected to reciprocate that same pragmatism. Their concessions must come in small, measured doses. Could this be because the Israel's and white minorities face difficulties at home with their own people that are understandable and hard to overcome, while the Arabs and black Africans can surmount any difficulties with remarkable ease? Arab problems and black African problems, it would seem, don't carry the same weight as those facing the Israelis and Rhodesian whites.

It makes perfect sense, therefore, that a small concession by the Israelis and Rhodesian whites will, in the future, have to be met by sizable concessions on the part of the forward looking pragmatic Arab and black African leaders. No matter how one looks at it, that is hardly the accepted sense of being pragmatic.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The three Jordanian newspaper Friday welcomed the announcement on the resumption of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Libya, severed in September 1970. The general opinion is that the resumption was a constructive step forward, as one paper puts it, and an exemplary action, as another paper described the decision.

Al Rai says the decision brings relations between the two sister countries back to normal, and on to the right road to solidarity. It did away with the "negativity" that dominates the Arab scene every now and then and which is skillfully exploited by the enemy to persist in his aggressive actions and undermine any attempts to bring about peace in the area, relying on this Arab 'weak' point.

Al Dustour says the decision means a bridge of inter-Arab co-operation has been re-opened. It is bound to confuse the enemy's assumptions about Arab differences, and defuse its calculations in this regard.

Al Shaab expresses the conviction that the decision will be welcomed in all Arab capitals, on the official and popular levels alike. "Such conciliatory gestures among the Arabs are an essential part of their avowed commitment to cooperate and consolidate their efforts in the face of the Israeli enemy."

Rifai flies to Damascus

DAMASCUS. (JNA) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai arrived here Friday morning for talks with Syrian officials.

Upon his arrival he was received by Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Ayoubi, Vice Premier for Economic Affairs Mohammad Haider, Minister of Interior Ali Thatha, and the Jordanian Ambassador to Syria, Nabih Al Nemr.

Medical groups to cooperate

AMMAN. — The Jordanian and Syrian medical associations now meeting in Damascus decided Friday to set up a league comprising both associations. It will serve as coordinator between them on all matters relevant to the medical profession in the two countries.

The talks, which started in Damascus Thursday, are headed on the Jordanian side by the Jordanian Medical Association President Dr. Hassan Khreiss, and on the Syrian side by his counterpart Dr. Abdul Hay Abbas.

Three committees, legal, scientific and social, have been set up, Dr. Abdul Hay Abbas said, to follow up questions of coordination between the two associations.

Romanian puppet troupe arrives

AMMAN. — A Romanian puppet troupe is due in Amman Saturday for a few days' visit to Jordan.

At the invitation of the Department of Culture and Arts, and within the cultural and art exchanges between Jordan and Romania, the troupe will present its first show Sunday on the Department's stage at Jabal Al Luweibdeh.

Mother and child centres register increased activity

AMMAN. (JNA) — The Ministry of Health has always emphasised the importance of its maternity and childcare centres' the Director of these Centres at the Ministry of Health Dr. Mohammad Al Halabi, said in an interview Friday.

It has worked and is working to increase and generalise such services throughout the Kingdom, he added.

In 1955, the ministry started by opening a training centre here to prepare doctors, midwives and nurses in the field. At present, the centre has more than 150 persons registered.

The ministry has so far opened 41 maternity and childcare centres throughout the kingdom.

The midwives' school opened its doors in 1955, and has been updated by introducing the most recent techniques in delivery.

The maternity centres throughout the years have witnessed an influx of patients: 13,966 newly borns were registered at these centres in 1975, and more than 69,000 children were treated.

As for expectant mothers treated at the centres, their number during 1975 reached 10,072.

In each of the 41 centres, Dr. Al Halabi said, only one doctor works three days a week, besides two midwives and an assistant nurse all week round. The centres, he added, are financed by the Ministry of Health, International organisations such as UNICEF — which provides equipment, foodstuffs and training courses abroad.



Imports outweigh exports in trade with Arab states

AMMAN. — Exports to Arab countries during 1975 reached total value of JD16,959,000 against JD46,222,000 worth of imports, it was officially reported here Friday by the Department of Statistics.

Exports to Syria reached JD 3,588,000; to Saudi Arabia JD 4,761,000; to Kuwait JD2,394,000; to Lebanon JD2,292,000; to Iraq JD2,405,000; to Egypt JD916,000; and to various other Arab countries JD603,000.

As for Jordan's imports from Arab countries, these totalled JD

Art exhibit at Soviet Centre

AMMAN. — The Department of Culture and Arts will open an exhibition Monday at the Soviet Cultural Centre of work by artists residing in territories under Israeli occupation.

The exhibition, which will be opened by the Minister of Culture and Information, comprises sixty-five tableaux drawn by artists residing in the occupied area. They depict conditions of the occupation and the steadfastness of the Arab population in their home, as well as national scenes of the areas.

Jordan railways witness renaissance

By Cliff Bale

The standard view of the railway system in Jordan is the Hejaz railway and old steam locomotives long disappeared in the West. Things are changing, though, and now the government has recognised the role the railways can play in the Jordanian economy. It looks like full steam ahead.

The Hejaz railway system was started in 1900 by the Turks to facilitate the flow of pilgrims to Mecca, and, more important, to bind their slowly crumbling Empire into a tighter economic unit. After World War I, however, the line from Ma'an to Medina was left in disrepair, leaving only the 366 kilometre stretch from the Syrian frontier to Naab Ishtar in Jordan's hands.

This was the state of affairs until last year, when the line was extended a further 116 kilometres to the port of Aqaba. Completed after three years work and at a cost of JD 30 million half of which was covered by a West German loan, this new stretch heralded the renaissance of Jordan's railways.

The reason so much money was poured into this new stretch was because of the phosphate industry, Jordan's prime export earner. With the reopening of the Suez Canal, it once more became important for Jordan to use the port of Aqaba to its fullest extent, and since the transport of phosphates is easier by rail, it was decided to open up a rail link between the Al-Hasa phosphate mines and the port.

Generally speaking, the phosphate industry provides the greatest custom for the railways. The present handling capacity of the system is 1.6 million tons, from both Al-Hasa and Ruseifa mines, and this is expected to increase to 4.5 million tons by the end of the five-year plan. This will entail increasing the number of hopper wagons from 140 to about 190 during this period.

The opening of this new section has not only led to an increase in the amount of phosphates carried. A large quantity of general goods is also transported to and from Aqaba. The total freight carried

on this route is now about 400,000 tons annually. The railway system can take more, but because of an agreement with the Union Garage, representing the truck companies, it deliberately limits the amount it will carry.

phosphate trade is profitable, the railway usually has to be subsidised by the government to the tune of between 90,000 and 150,000 JD a year. This is to be expected anyway, since the railway is government property under



Phosphate hopper wagons at Aqaba.

Trade is also important with Syria and Lebanon, for the railway system is, in fact, a system linking Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Aqaba. This means that significant freight is carried north of Amman, although this is affected at the moment by the troubles in Lebanon.

The passenger service is less important, and is the loss-making side of the business. Passenger services link Amman and Zarqa once a day, and Amman and Damascus twice weekly. This service becomes daily during August, when the Damascus International Fair is being held, and about 1500 passengers a day can be expected during this peak season.

According to Mr. Q. R. Qoseini, the Director General of the Hejaz Jordan Railway, the system is not expected to make a profit, for it is a public service. Although the

authority of the Ministry of Transport.

Mr. Qoseini feels that the amount of money granted to the development of the railway system during the forthcoming five-year plan fully justifies his belief that the railways are finally here to stay, and to expand. The JD 14 million reserved for the railway will, hopefully, convert it into a more modern system.

The money will be spent in three ways. A vast amount of rehabilitation is necessary, especially in the conversion of the narrow-gauge part of the system to standard-gauge to bring it into line with the European system. About half the system is still narrow-gauge. Stations and goods yards also have to be enlarged.

The amount of rolling stock is also to be increased during the five-year plan.

Microwave being studied

AMMAN. — Tender for joint Amman-Damascus microwave project from nine firms were open here at the Telecommunications committee.

The committee is being set up by the Director of the Telecommunications, Abdul Satar, and on the Jordanian side, Mohammad Ismail.

A Jordanian-Syrian committee was set up and submit recommendations. It will stay in Damascus Monday.

New stamps for this year

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Communications has issued commemorative stamp on the International Women's Day. The stamp will be put on sale on April 27.

The ministry's program for the current year is to issue stamps representing the current year's events, including the 1976 Olympic Games, the 1976 World Cup, and the 1976 Summer Olympics.

Happy birthday

AMMAN. — Their Highnesses Princesses Zein and Aisha, twin daughters of His Majesty King Hussein, Friday celebrated their 9th birthday anniversary.

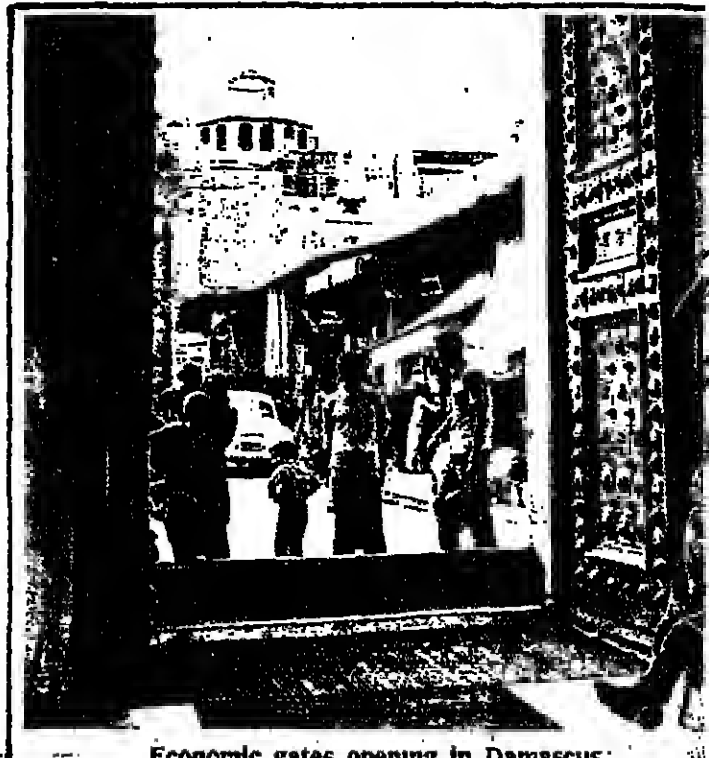
Chinese team visits Petra

AMMAN. — The Commander of the Joint Administrative Services of the Chinese (Taiwan) Army and his accompanying delegation Friday paid a visit to Petra. They were briefed on the history of the city and its importance.

Arab postal group starts discussions

AMMAN. — An Arab postal working group, under the aegis of the Arab Postal Federation, starts its meetings at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) here Saturday. It will discuss the establishment of an Arab printing press to handle commemorative stamps, passports, bonds and stocks, and how to improve printing quality by using the most advanced printing equipment and techniques.

The working group comprises representatives of Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Kuwait, the Arab Postal Federation and the Arab League Secretariat General.



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Israeli practices in occupied Palestine: A memorandum to the U.N.

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note: This is the third and concluding part of a memorandum sent this week by the exiled mayor of Arab Jerusalem, Roubi Al Khatib, to the special United Nations committee investigating Israeli violations of human rights in the Arab territories. Mayor Khatib restricts his scope to the present situation and plans in the city of Jerusalem proper.

— Greater Jerusalem absorption of the West Bank and the Gaza area by the Israelis, step-by-step.

No sooner had these projects been announced than the Israeli authorities began executing them at a remarkable speed. The following pieces of information will illustrate what I am saying:

(a) On October 14, 1975, the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz reported that the ministerial committee entrusted with the execution of the projects had approved the building of 28,600 housing units in the expansion area during the next four years.

(b) The Israeli newspaper Ha'sofeh reported on May 29, 1975 the handing over in the presence of the Minister of Housing of new land to the settlers of Kaliah settlement by the Dead Sea, in confirmation of the new eastern boundary of greater Jerusalem. At the same time, the establishment of three more new settlements by the Dead Sea in the near future was announced.

(c) Ha'sofeh reported on June 1, 1975 that the survey of the land around Kiyat Arab' near Hebron had been completed in readiness for the additional industrial area to form the southern boundary of greater Jerusalem. Large factories were projected in order to encourage more Jewish settlement in that area.

(d) Travellers from the West Bank reported, and the Israeli newspaper Al Hamishmar confirmed on June 8, 1975, the establishment of a new settlement called Ofer, to the north of the Arab city of Ramallah, the settlement being slightly to the north of the projected northern boundary of greater Jerusalem.

(e) Our people arriving from the West Bank also reported; and Al Hamishmar of June 29, 1975 confirmed, that work had started on building a large Jewish settlement called Takva between the Arab cities of Hebron and Bethlehem, which will be a link in the chain of Jewish settlements encircling Jerusalem.

(f) According to the September 23, 1975 issue of the Israeli paper Davar, the Israeli government is planning to build a Jewish town called Jab'oun, on the land of the Arab village of Aljib, to the west of Jerusalem airport. It will be inhabited by 50,000 Israeli settlers.

(g) On September 25, 1975, Arab settlers coming from Jerusalem reported seeing Israeli workmen starting the establishment of a new settlement on the land of Latrun, the proposed western boundary of greater Jerusalem.

THIRDLY — Continued excavations.

In spite of repeated resolutions by UNESCO condemning Israel for its repeated violation of the Hague Convention by undertaking continuous and illegal excavations under historic and civic Arab and Muslim sites in Jerusalem, the latest of which was resolution No. Km/424-3 dated November 20, 1974, taken when the excavations penetrated the under-structure of the Aqsa Mosque and the Mosque area, the Israeli Government persists in carrying on with these illegal excavations, which aim at the undermining and the eventual destruction of highly important historical Muslim places, as can be seen from the following:

(a) cracks in and the collapse of parts of the Ottoman school, situated in the middle wall of the Al Aqsa Mosque area, were observed on December 18, 1975. The Muslim council and the Waqf Department of Jerusalem protested vehemently to the Israeli authorities and demanded the immediate stoppage of excavation, and repairs to be started.

(b) On January 24, 1976, a cave-in ten metres in depth, took place in Ribat Al Kur, a historic Muslim building situated some one hundred metres away from the Ottoman School in the wall of the Al Aqsa Mosque area. Between these two spots there are numerous gems of Muslim architecture and treasures as described by the historian professor Dr Katherine Kenyon Head of the British School of Archeology of Jerusalem. These treasures are so close to each other that a crack or collapse in one part causes a chain of cracks and collapses in the other parts, should the excavations continue.

FOURTHLY — Attacks on Arab Schools in Jerusalem.

For the last four years, the Israeli occupation authorities have been harassing the Arab Orphanage known as the Industrial Secondary School of Jerusalem, with the objective of evicting the occupants of the school after having confiscated all the land surrounding the school. When the administration of the school resisted all pressure, the Israelis closed the road leading to the orphanage and started a series of underground explosions, causing 46 big cracks in the main school building and serious damage to the halls.

The school staff held a press conference on December 23, 1975 and showed local journalists the damage done and the difficulties facing the school and its 300 orphans and staff. The Arab daily Al Sha'ab, which is published in Jerusalem, reported on December 24, 1975 the details of the press conference and these acts of violence.

The school administration complained repeatedly to the Israeli authorities, but in vain. The school and its staff and students live under constant danger because of what the Israelis have perpetrated.

The above are only some fresh examples of Israeli aggression in its various forms against the persons, property, religion and other basic rights of the Arabs living in Jerusalem and the rest of Palestine, and against the holy places of Islam in Jerusalem. Acts of aggression not only exacerbate the Arab-Israeli conflict, but also provoke the feelings of the Muslim world and threaten peace in the area. All this calls for an initiative by international organisations, to take a firm stand and put an end to Israeli aggression, and then to work for a just and permanent peace, ensuring freedom and self-determination for the Palestinian Arab people in their homeland of Palestine.

Racial violence threatens Boston

BOSTON, Apr. 23 (AFP) — Boston, once the home of the American gentility, faces a long hot summer of racial violence and bloodshed.

For two years now, blacks and whites have been exchanging insults, punches and bricks over the controversial "bussing" policy aimed at integrating the two societies by transporting black children to predominantly white schools and vice versa.

But now, with never ends already bared by unusually hot weather for this time of the year, violence has flared to an unprecedented level as the two communities have begun tearing each other apart.

Violence hit a peak on Monday, when enraged blacks in the Roxbury ghetto set about a white as he was driving through the district.

The driver, Richard Polest, a 34-year-old motor mechanic, was stunned by a brick through the windscreen, sending his car careering into a tree.

The crowd then attacked him, punching him mercilessly, beating him with stones and then stealing his wallet.

Disfigured for life, Mr. Polest underwent brain surgery in a hospital and is in a coma.

Other whites were attacked in the same way, but all of them got away although some were disfigured by flying glass from their windcreens.

Police arrested a number of blacks and charged them with the attempted murder of Mr. Polest.

On the same day, young blacks pulled tree-trunks and motor tyres on the Washington to Boston railway line and then attacked the train cowboy-style when it pulled up.

Railway workers sent to clear the obstacle were attacked with bricks and other objects as the terrified passengers barricaded themselves inside the wagons.

The violence does not come only from the blacks. Two weeks ago, a black lawyer who supports the bussing programme was attacked by whites as he was entering Boston City Hall.

The lawyer, Theodore Landsmark, aged 29, was hit with a steel flange and beaten and kicked, breaking his nose and causing cuts that had to be treated in hospital.

A black bus driver was dragged screaming from his cabin and beaten up, and three white colleagues who ran to his help received the same treatment.

Boston's hard-pressed police force admits that it can do little to halt these spontaneous outbursts of racial violence, and police chief Robert Dignazio blames white and black city councillors alike for spreading panic among the populations.

For genuine revolutionaries and for trouble-makers in search of gratuitous violence, Boston is the perfect territory.

The wealthy whites have moved out of town to the suburbs, leaving the poor white Catholics and the even poorer blacks to fight it out in the streets.

This they are doing, to the apparent indifference of the rest of the country in an election year.

awaited Indian Chinese rapprochement is to be going well

The recent changes in China have given rise to a new policy of restoration of relations at ambassadorial level.

Country has had an in the other's capital sort-lived war in the 1962. Their respective have been in the large d'affaires.

Foreign Minister Y.B. unced in Parliament that China had the appointment of that K.R. Narayan as ambassador in Peking.

Chavan (he said) would post in about two months. Chavan said, the was that the appoi-Chinese ambassador would follow.

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of full diplomatic-ween the two great will give India a ure of manoeuvre in ties with the Soviet a and the United etween India and the ter and more distant ng time. Without an sador in Peking, this was more aligned with inion—which has a endship with India,

supplies it with arms and generally supports the home and foreign policies of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

There is no information whether Mrs. Gandhi informed the Kremlin about her move to improve Indian relations with China.

But the Soviet news agency Tass reported that Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin had sent a telegram of congratulations to the new Chinese Premier, Hua Kuofeng, saying that Moscow too was prepared to normalise relations with Peking.

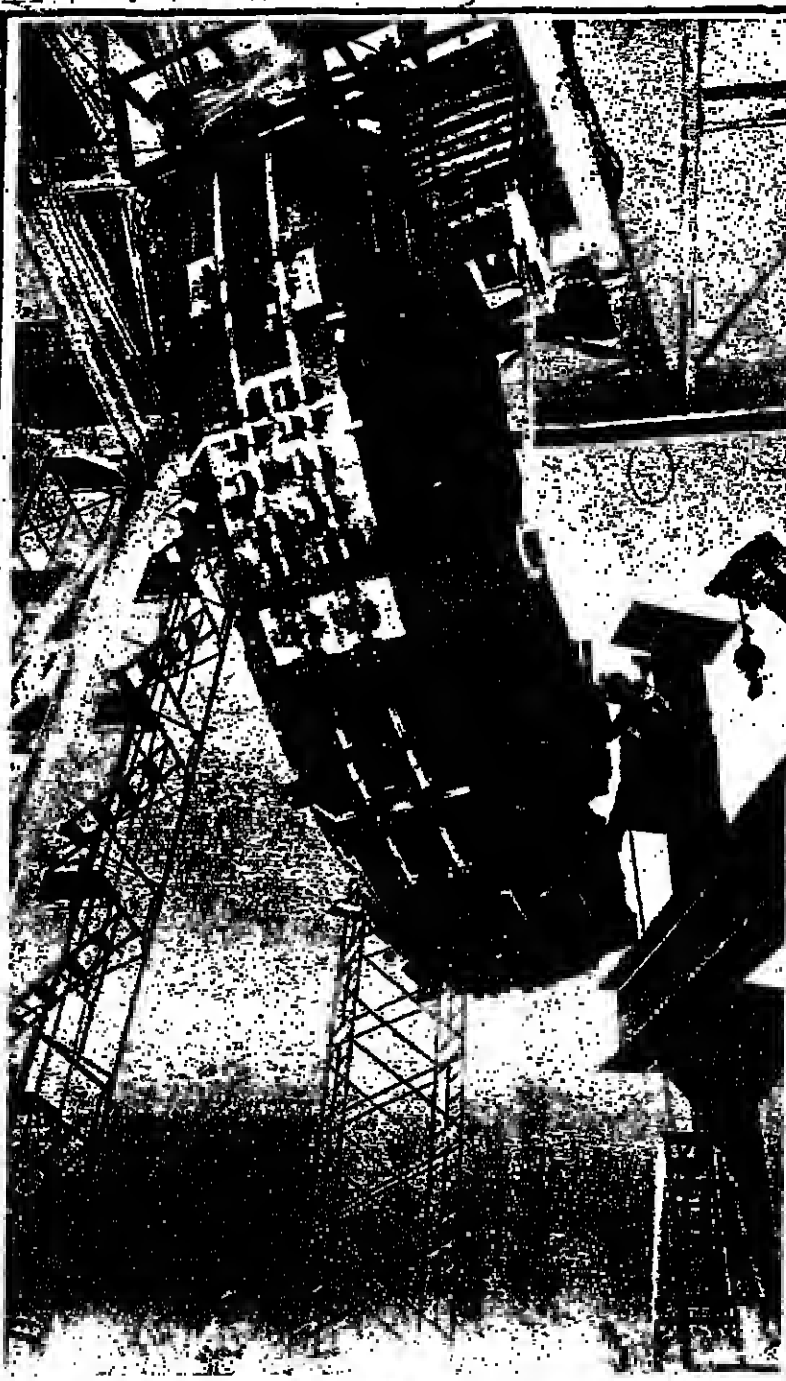
Indian pride was just as wounded as Chinese pride by the clashes in the Himalayas in 1962. The clashes in fact resolved nothing. China remains in possession of an area of Ladakh (at the western end of the India-China border) which India says is Indian territory.

Its value to China is that across the territory runs the Chinese-built Aksai Chin road linking the all-important Chinese provinces of Shikang and Tibet.

At the eastern end of the border, India holds a vast stretch of North East Frontier Area (NEFA) inherited from the British as part of India, but which China says was always Chinese and not at Britain's disposal.

Presumably if relations between India and China are to be fully normalised at a later date, the two countries will have to sign a border agreement acceptable to both. A decade and a half after the fighting in the Himalayas, it now looks as if both India and China are willing to try to improve relations on the basis of the status quo.

The Aksai Chin road is more strategically important to China than the NEFA. And if India acquiesces in China's keeping the road, China might well acquiesce in India's remaining undisturbed in NEFA—where in fact India was not actively challenged by China till India first challenged China in Ladakh.



ATOMIC PROBER — A 135-ton magnet, one of the largest ever built, is hoisted into place as part of a high resolution spectrometer at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico. The extremely sensitive instrument is expected to give U.S. investigators their best look at minute particles, including the nuclei of atoms themselves.

90% of Saigon's servicemen restored voting rights

SAIGON, Apr. 23 (AFP) — Voting rights have been restored to 90 per cent of the servicemen and civil servants of the former Saigon regime released by the revolutionary authorities after undergoing a period of re-education, a senior government official said today.

Mr. Nguyen Van Hieu, who is a member of the People's Revolutionary Committee for Ho Chi Minh city (Saigon) said there were about 500,000 troops of the former regime in Saigon when the revolutionary army made its

Syrian development programme has big aims

DAMASCUS, SYRIA (CSM) — Will \$4.5 billion in new investments this year, drawn from Syria's own growing productive economy and from foreign aid, be used primarily for peaceful economic development as planned, or for war with Israel?

This is the stark question facing Syrian President Hafez Assad and his advisers, as they seek to end the Lebanese civil war without using Syrian military force which, they are well aware, could trigger Israeli action and end the Mideast cease-fire.

The Lebanese conflict and the approach of the May 30 deadline for renewing the mandate of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Golan profoundly affect this country's little-publicised but massive 5-year development plan just launched and due for completion by 1980.

Syria's new-found stability under President Assad, who since 1970 has ruled a country which experienced 12 coups d'etat in the 20 years before he came to power, has encouraged both international and Syrian investors.

This stability prompted the return of Western and even American enterprise to the Syrian scene and Syria is counting on its continuing.

From 1972 until 1974, the year of the U.S.-sponsored Syria-Israel disengagement accord, Soviet bloc trade with Syria—formerly a captive market for Moscow and Comecon, the Soviet-sponsored East European economic system—dropped slightly from 34 per cent to 32 per cent of all Syria's trade.

More significantly, trade with the nine European Economic Community (EEC) states rose from only 11 per cent to 20 per cent in this time span.

Syria needs to diversify its sources of supply and to balance its agriculture and industry, says Ammar Jammal, Deputy Economic Minister. This is what the 1976-1980 development plan is all about.

"Before November, 1970 (when President Assad assumed power), our prospects for foreign aid and our development effort were limited to the Eastern bloc only. Since then, we have considered Syria open to the entire world," said Mr. Jammal.

The United States, aside from an economic aid program which may reach about \$80 million this year, has made three important breakthroughs in private business here: sale of diesel locomotives to Syria's national railroads, the new port facility at Latakia, and an offshore oil prospecting agreement with the American combine of Tripco.

"Up to now," acknowledged Mr. Jammal, "what we have actually accomplished is still mainly the work of Syrian and Eastern

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specialists, because the East bloc people have been working here so long (since Soviet and Czechoslovak aid to Syria began in the mid-1950s).

"But now we are open to technology, loans, facilities, and specialists who want to help us from anywhere."

Mr. Jammal and other Syrian planners also admit that their main development goals between now and 1980—developing Syrian water resources, agriculture, agribusiness and lifting the level of education, public health, and social services—all require continued political stability and above all peace.

About one-fourth of total budget revenue comes from grants and long-term loans from the Arab oil states, some of whom, especially Kuwait, agree with Damascus that Egyptian President Sadat's comp-

romber Sinai accord with Israel injured the Arab cause.

Last year, in fact, the Kuwait national assembly seriously (but inconclusively) debated a bill to cancel budget support for Egypt and redeploy funds to Syria.

Syria is not a part of the new Arab armaments consortium being formed by Saudi, Qatari, and United Arab Emirates capital to produce arms and military aircraft in Egypt with the help of French and British technology.

But there are still unconfirmed reports here that Syria may finally take Saudi advice and diversify away from sole dependence on Soviet arms supplies by allowing one or more of the Arab oil states to buy in Western Europe war planes and other weapons for transfer to Syria, as is already being done for Egypt.

U.S. Congress may balk at Greek, Turkish base deals

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — Opposition in Congress is expected to the new U.S. base agreements with both Greece (signed April 15) and Turkey (signed earlier in the month).

Both agreements call for the host country's flag to fly over all U.S. installations, the American flag only over the office of the representative of the U.S. The State Department sees this as a concession to both Turkish and Greek nationalists.

But there is sentiment in Congress that objects to the fact that the bases no longer will be strictly U.S. operated on which Americans enjoy some territorial rights, but local bases on which the U.S. is granted certain facilities.

In both countries, local officers and technicians will be trained to take over as many functions as possible.

Congress also would like to review the agreements once a year—but Secretary of State Henry Kissinger prefers review only once every four years. Both pacts, as signed, run for four years. Already the foreign relations committees in both House and Senate have balked at five year authorisations for bases in Spain.

A point sure to be raised by the active Greek lobby against the Turkish treaty is that it contains no specific provision barring the use of bases in a war against Greece.

To this objection administration officials reply that the agreement does not that "cooperation envisaged shall be limited to obligations arising out of the North Atlantic Treaty," and that the U.S. presence could have a beneficial impact on Greek-Turkish relations.

The focus of U.S. diplomacy now shifts to the Cyprus issue, and particularly to Turkey, which

is being called upon to make major concessions on the Cyprus issue.

Cyprus becomes the focus because the prospect of getting congressional approval for the long term, four year base agreements that have been or are being negotiated with Turkey and Greece depend very much on whether the administration can point to progress on settling the Cyprus issue.

A set of "principles to guide future U.S.-Greek defence cooperation"—including renewal of U.S. base rights on four major bases and eight minor installations, and provision of \$700 million in military aid for Greece—was initiated at the State Department by Secretary of State Kissinger and Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Sitalos.

A parallel agreement was earlier signed in the same place between the United States and Turkey. It would ensure Turkey \$1 billion military aid over four years in return for reopening 26 U.S. military installations in Turkey.

Monitor contributor Sam Cohen reports from Istanbul:

The Turkish attitude is to leave it to the U.S. administration to persuade Congress to pass the pact with Turkey, and wait for future developments.

The Turks do not seem prepared to make any concessions on Cyprus, just to facilitate the administration's job.

The Turkish view is that if Congress fails to ratify the agreement, the Turkish Parliament also will reject it and the accord will be nullified. Turkish government sources say that in that case, Turkey will not hesitate to dismantle the two dozen U.S. bases in this country and send the 6,000 American servicemen back home.

Recent Chinese political events have impact on economy

KUMMING, China, April 23 (AFP) — The application of China's fifth five-year plan and the development of the national economy should not be compromised by this month's political events in Peking and the provinces.

The fifth plan, which started in January this year, is intended to bring China "into the first ranks of the world (economically) by the end of this century."

With their own eyes, a group of foreign correspondents in Peking were able to see last week that production activities and plans by the country's industrial enterprises had neither been changed nor disturbed by the sacking at the start of the month of senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

However, on other levels — exports of raw materials including petroleum and the purchasing by the state of foreign machinery — the recent events have had a restrictive influence, since Mr. Teng has been accused of trying to make China "subservient" to foreign technology.

During organised visits to factories and research institutes in the southern province of Yunnan, the correspondents were able to see for themselves the results of the events in the capital, several thousand kilometres away.

In particular, the "General programme" that Mr. Teng was accused of having set up to restore "capitalism" in China had not enough time to be established in the economic units.

It appears that this programme hardly had time to filter through the lower echelons before its rejection was recommended by the Party.

The Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Machine Tools Factory at Kunming, the provincial capital, said the "revisionist programme" had been received only in December, although the programme was started last June.

The Chairman Fang Shi-tang, told the journalists that his factory one of the biggest in China with 4,000 workers, was still aiming at a 100 per cent production growth rate over the next five years, an objective that was fixed last year under the fifth plan.

Mr. Fang declared that Mr. Teng's dismissal "changed nothing" as far as this objective was concerned. The goal was to be reached "without any purchase of foreign material," he said.

Mr. Fang went on to state that under Mr. Teng's programme there would have been "material incentives" in the factory, long with strict application of "disciplinary rules" and a general "tidying out"

of the enterprise, all these measures being "allegedly" aimed at increasing production.

The chairman of the committee, who is in fact manager of the factory, said that this programme had been rejected. There had been no time to discuss it at workers' level, he said, but it had been discussed among the "cadres" several of whom, he declared, had "gone astray."

Mr. Fang said those who had "gone astray" were particularly people who were "all the more vulnerable to the bad influences since they had already followed the revisionist line of (disgraced president) Liu Shao-chi before the cultural revolution."

The journalists discovered that one of the accused people, Sun Wen-deb, a party secretary within the company, was criticised through wall papers within the factory. The director said Mr. Teng wanted, through his "programme," to give managerial posts in factories to "experts and technicians" rather than to the workers in whom he had "no confidence."

Mr. Fang affirmed that Mr. Teng's programme, which now looks more and more like an outline of methods that would make the realisation of the fifth plan a possibility, had been criticised on the instructions of Chairman Mao, when it was first issued last December.

However, Mr. Fang went on Mr. Teng had not been accused by name by the workers until the official press did so at the beginning of this month.

The Director of the provincial Institute for Botanical Research in Ching Hung Mr. Ku, told the journalists that his enterprise had not had time to be influenced by Mr. Teng.

He said Mr. Teng's "revisionist programme" had reached him too late — in December — to be acted upon. Mr. Ku added that the rejection of the programme and Mr. Teng's dismissal would thus have "no practical consequences" concerning his establishment.

Under the fifth plan, he said, the research programme which includes a study of extensive raising of rubber tree plants in Yunnan province, remained unchanged.

In Yunnan, the foreign journalists found that the officials at various levels were at present being very careful not to make any moves vis a vis their local colleagues who are under attack in big character posters.

The director of another factory here told the correspondents that he was not aware of the crimes of which Sun Wen Deh, the Party Secretary of the firm, is being

accused. He explained that he had "not read the posters."

Meanwhile, Huang Feng-ling, a member of the Yunnan Revolutionary Committee, said he was unaware of what accusations were being brought against Chia Chiyun, the committee chairman since he also had "not read" the posters that are plastered up in hundreds in the city centre.

And Tao Chih-kuo, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee

of Yunnan's autonomous prefecture of Hsishuan Banna Tai, said he did not know many of the accusations levelled against Teng Hsiao-ping.

Mr. Tao added, "what I am absolutely certain of is that he followed a revisionist policy."

Asked how the people had discovered that Mr. Teng was "following a revisionist line", Mr. Tao replied: "By listening to the radio and reading the newspapers."

France hopes to be leader of medium powers

PARIS Apr. 23 (AFP) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing stressed Thursday that plans for instituting a capital gains tax were basic government policy.

In what he termed a "meeting" with the press, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the draft tax law now before parliament could be further elaborated but that the government would not allow the fundamental principle to be questioned. The president set reform as a chief goal for France in its efforts to obtain justice for all.

He hoped France could become a peaceful and judicious democracy and a leader among middle-sized countries, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

He dismissed any changes proclaimed by the French Communist Party such as the dropping of the Marxist dictatorship of the proletariat approach as merely electoral tactics, adding that political relations between France and the Soviet Union "will be neither modified nor altered by the French Communist Party's electoral tactic."

The opposition's refusal to open a dialogue with the President was both "regrettable" and worthy of criticism, he said.

If adopted, the government's capital gains tax would cover profits from shares, second homes and valuables in the most spectacular legislation in the economic sphere since the generalising of value-added tax in 1968.

USSR, Laos sign four agreements

MOSCOW, Apr. 23, (AFP) — Laotian and Soviet leaders Thursday signed four agreements covering political, economic and trade relations between the two countries and co-operation in scientific research, the official news agency TASS reported.

The two Prime Ministers, Kay-sone Phomvihane and Alexei Kosygin, signed a "joint declaration" of which the agency gave no details.

Foreign Ministers Phun Sipaset and Andrei Gromyko signed a government agreement on cultural and scientific co-operation while Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev and Maysuk Salsompheng, Laotian commerce and industry minister, put their names to a trade agreement.

Finally, Mr. Salsompheng and Semen Skachkov, Chairman of the state Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, signed an agreement on Soviet aid for setting up a state geological service in Laos.

The agreement was signed in the Kremlin in the presence of Mikhail Suslov, number two in the Soviet hierarchy.

ABEDA extends loans to Morocco, Mauritania

KUWAIT, Apr. 23, (AFP) — Morocco and Mauritania will receive loans totalling \$ 36.6 million from the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA) it was announced here today.

Morocco will receive \$ 21 million to finance an irrigation project, while Mauritania's \$ 15.6 million loan is for the construction of an electricity power station.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	330.0	332.0
U.K. sterling :	600.9	660.15
French franc :	70.9	71.2
Swiss franc :	130.8	131.2
German mark :	130.5	130.9
Iraqi dinar :	935.0	943.0
Saudi riyal :	93.1	93.4
Syrian pound :	83.3	83.8
Egyptian pound :	455.0	468.0
Lebanese pound :	125.3	126.9
U.A.E. dirham :	83.2	83.5

U.S. takes a more concerned look at Arab boycott

WASHINGTON, D.C., (CSM) — "If a company is willing to do in the Arab world exactly what it does in Israel, it can be removed from the Arab boycott list."

Thus Dr. Ghazi A. Al Gosaibi, Minister of Industry and Electricity of Saudi Arabia, defined his country's view of how a U.S. or other Western firm might do business both with the Arab world and Israel.

Through Dr. Al Gosaibi said his

words reflected Arab League policy, some experts regard his statement as breaking fresh ground in an effort to defuse the Arab boycott issue and permit U.S.-Saudi economic ties to flourish.

Essentially, the problem is to find a way to obtain the right of American Jews to participate freely in U.S.-Arab trade, without causing Arab customers to switch to non-American suppliers.

Congressional supporters of Israel — opposed by the Ford administration — are seeking legislation effectively outlawing compliance by American firms with the Arab economic boycott of Israel.

Dr. Al Gosaibi, stressing his desire for American help in industrialising Saudi Arabia appears to be trying to head off restrictive legislation by narrowing the area of disagreement.

"Any American citizen," he told reporters recently over dinner, "sent (to Saudi Arabia) in fulfillment of contractual obligations will be welcome."

Economic stakes in the dispute are huge. "The Arab countries," says James A. Baker III, Undersecretary of Commerce, "now represent the fastest growing market area in the world economy."

"U.S. exports to Arab countries more than tripled in the past three years, reaching \$5.3 billion (in 1975). They are expected to exceed \$10 billion before 1980."

"When we consider," said Mr. Baker, "that each \$1 billion of U.S. exports represents 40,000 to 70,000 jobs for American workers, the importance of this market to the nation's well-being is apparent."

Within Arab lands, Saudi Arabia provides the largest single market, absorbing each year billions of dollars worth of American exports, civilian and military.

"There is," said Dr. Al Gosaibi in vernacular English, "no substitute for the real McCoy."

Thus the Saudi official, who earned a master's degree at the University of Southern California and a doctorate at the University of London, stressed his preference for American over Japanese and European technology.

"Hundreds of U.S.-Saudi (industrial commercial) projects are underway," said Dr. Gosaibi. "Certainly it would be disruptive to our five-year development plan to switch to other suppliers. It would hurt us."

American firms, he continued, "will have a very, very substantial (part) of our business," which includes, according to Dr. Al Gosaibi, 800 manufacturing plants in nonpetroleum fields.

He gave three reasons for preferring to do business with the United States: "American technology is superior, Saudi Arabia has had long experience with Americans through Aramco, and we like Americans."

Nonetheless, added Dr. Al Gosaibi, "no country is indispensable not even the greatest, and it would not be impossible for us to switch."

French, West German, Japanese and other firms — whose govern-

Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham

The economic role of labour

To discuss the economic role of organised labour is not an easy task to undertake, particularly with respect to its effect on the welfare of the nation as a whole. No force was more crucial in shaping unionism in the West than its relationship to the capitalist system of free enterprise, which is at the core of the European and American economies. The free enterprise system is hypothetically based on the theory of perfect competition which decides that prices of both outputs and inputs are determined by the interplay of the market forces of supply and demand.

However, since the Great Depression of the 1930s the new economic (Keynesian) theory asserts the rigidities of prices and wages, and has emphasised the fact that prices and wages are no longer flexible because of the evolution of big business and labour unions. Peaceful collective bargaining and more refined machinery for settling disputes are now established.

Regarding developing countries such as Jordan, we find the prime development mechanism is central planning. Not only is comprehensive planning the rule of the day in most developing countries, but for most planners development is synonymous with capital accumulation at all cost. The union, with its built-in drive for the economic advancement of its members, runs up against the planner's model of all-out sacrifice of immediate consumption in favour of capital accumulation for development.

However, the work in recent years by some distinguished scholars, the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation indicates that a strategic investment in

human resources, including decent economic conditions for workers expenditure on housing, health, education, are all crucial to truly effect ment.

With respect to Jordan and unions, these organisations can mental strength to the economic a better future. The value of labour can be shown from the attention the role of labour as the most essential of production. Labour organisation much help if they work with the Ministry of Labour to improve relations prevailing at the workplace. The rate of turnover by working conditions, and enhance ethics and values.

Jordan labour is generally of a quality, which all Jordanians are proud to perform well in the development of Jordan and the projects of the Gulf States and the United Nations. It is clear that organised labour stability, raise the economic performance of workers, and solid with management under the supervision of the department of labour.

Some unions in developing countries have their own lists of tasks for which are included in their constitution of their goals is to participate in underdevelopment. Jordan's labour are no exception, and their work for a better life and a better environment obtained in part if cooperative faith collective bargaining are established.

India reveals against sterling

NEW DELHI, Apr. 23 (AP) — The Indian rupee lured against the pound for the fifth time in bringing its overall, about 10 per cent Bank of India announced.

The Reserve Bank of India said the rupee rate at 16, one pound against sterling on April 23, a revaluation of the rupee of 2.3 per cent.

Today's buying rate and sterling was fixed against rs. 16.85 (the selling rate at rs. 16.95).

Hanoi seeks normalisation of relations with U.S.

STOCKHOLM, April 23 (AFP) — North Vietnam is seeking normalisation of relations with the United States, notably within the context of U.S. participation in the rebuilding of the country, North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh said here Thursday.

Mr. Trinh was speaking at a press conference at the end of a three-day visit to Sweden, his first to a western country.

Mr. Trinh stated that as long as the United States fails to fulfill its obligations under article 22 of the Paris Peace Agreement on post-war reconstruction of Vietnam "we will remind them of it."

North Vietnam has agreed to

step up searches for missing and killed in Vietnam on condition contributes to reconstruction.

"If the U.S. administration wants to normalise relations, it must prove its good intentions as done," Mr. Trinh said.

Mr. Trinh stated government hoped tries of South-East come truly independent and neutral under five points for peace, agreed to nations at the conference, Indonesia, India, Laos, and North Vietnam.

On internal affairs said that, prior to elections in North Vietnam on the reunification, country, that the "one people and one Vietnam" policy.

He added: "North Vietnam will develop democratic and rich during his stay here with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, Foreign Minister Carl Bildt, Trade Minister and the Minister of National Assistance and co-operation, Mrs. (Mrs. Bildt), discussing the development of economic co-operation and culture between the two countries."

Mr. Trinh later left by air for Hanoi.

U.S. Congress will approve funds for UNESCO

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AFP) — The Ford administration is confident Congress will approve \$3.5 million in United States contributions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) authoritative sources said here yesterday.

The \$3.5 million covers U.S. contribution for 1973-74 and money owned a revolving fund for current expenditure.

The administration's confidence is based on the fact that the U.S. Senate has already approved unblocking the UNESCO funds and it is thought that the House of Representatives will do likewise.

However, observers said, the problem of the contributions which were withheld because of the anti-Israel resolution voted at the last UNESCO conference — would remain as long as it appeared that Israel was being discriminated against by UNESCO.

ADFAED extends £2.2m to Sarawak

ABU DHABI, Apr. 23, (R). — The Malaysian province of Sarawak is to receive a 17 million dollar (£ 2.2 million) loan from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (Adfaed). It was officially announced here Thursday.

Cinema RAINI

TEL. 2515

Junior B

in colour

Starring

ROBERT BR

JOE DON B

BARBARA L

STEVE MCQ

Show time

3.30, 6.00, 8.30

Additional show

Friday & Sun

at 10.30 a.m.



LOW-COST FERTILISERS. — Micro-organisms being grown in this fermentation vessel could be a key to alleviating world malnutrition for the 1990's and after. An Agricultural Research Council team in Britain is working to replace the present high energy-consuming method of producing nitrogen fertilisers — vital for large crop yields — with a more efficient, inexpensive process. The research hinges on certain micro-organisms present in the soil which are capable, under natural conditions, of taking nitrogen from the atmosphere and transforming it into nitrogenous compounds. At present this process, called nitrogen fixation, needs very high temperatures and pressures to meet our fertiliser demands. However, the research team has already succeeded in simulating this reaction under natural conditions and normal temperatures which, once a method of successfully recycling the compound is found, will lead to the continuous conversion of nitrogen to ammonia by electrolysis. The prospects are then open for the development of a low-cost process of fixing nitrogen on an industrial scale — a step forward which will relieve the poorer countries of the crippling running costs and high technology of today's fertiliser plant.

Washington is ready (sort of) for the bicentennial

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CSM). — This capital — which has withstood British marauders, bonus marchers, a poor people's campaign, and Vietnam peace marchers — is absorbing the first wave of what promises to become its heaviest invasion yet: 17 million bicentennial tourists.

That is roughly one American in every 12, but Washington is ready — well, almost, anyway.

The advancing army, uniformed in sportswear and heavily armed with cameras, will be greeted — not with muskets or teargas or tents on the Mall — but with the first leg of a new subway system, two new visitors' centres, a new museum, a new public garden, a sprucing up of familiar tourist sights, and longer visiting hours.

The subway and several other new facilities have just opened, with the spring tourist season, while the rest will follow between now and the nation's 200th birthday on July 4.

Americans' stake in these bicentennial attractions in their capital is more than just patriotic. It is also financial, costing the nation's taxpayers more than \$ 3 million.

The sparkling showpiece is the subway, although it is mostly invisible and of limited usefulness to visitors. Its initial 4.6 miles of track burrow through the heart of Washington, with stations three blocks from the White House and a short walk from the Capitol.

But one of its six stations — underneath the National Portrait Gallery, one block from the new FBI building and Ford's Theatre where President Lincoln was assassinated — is closed by a court order.

And at the stop at the downtown rail terminal, Union Station, a \$ 20-million National Visitors Centre which has sustained the worst sort of Washington bureaucratic snarls and cost overruns, will not open until July 4.

But the subway, called Metro, is really for the Nation's third century — a 98-mile, 86-station network by the early 1980s which belatedly will make Washington the seventh American city and latest major world capital to get underground mass transit.



Tourists at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial.

Two-thirds of its ultimate cost of \$ 4.67 billion will be borne by the country's taxpayers.

Other new services for the coming flood of visitors:

— A \$ 350,000 Bicentennial Information Centre in the Department of Commerce building at the White House side of the park-like Mall stretching from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial.

The center is complete with tourist literature, banks of accommodations-service telephones, guides speaking five languages, a baby-changing room with free paper diapers, and seating for up to 24,000 weary sightseers.

— Visiting the White House has been made easier. The visiting period has been lengthened by an hour (10 a.m. to 1 p.m. weekdays and 2 p.m. Saturdays).

Long waiting lines have been ended by issuing tickets for a designated time to visitors who may wait in seats on the grassy Ellipse, entertained by brass bands.

— Waiting lines have been similarly eliminated at the Washington Monument. And visiting the Lincoln Memorial has been

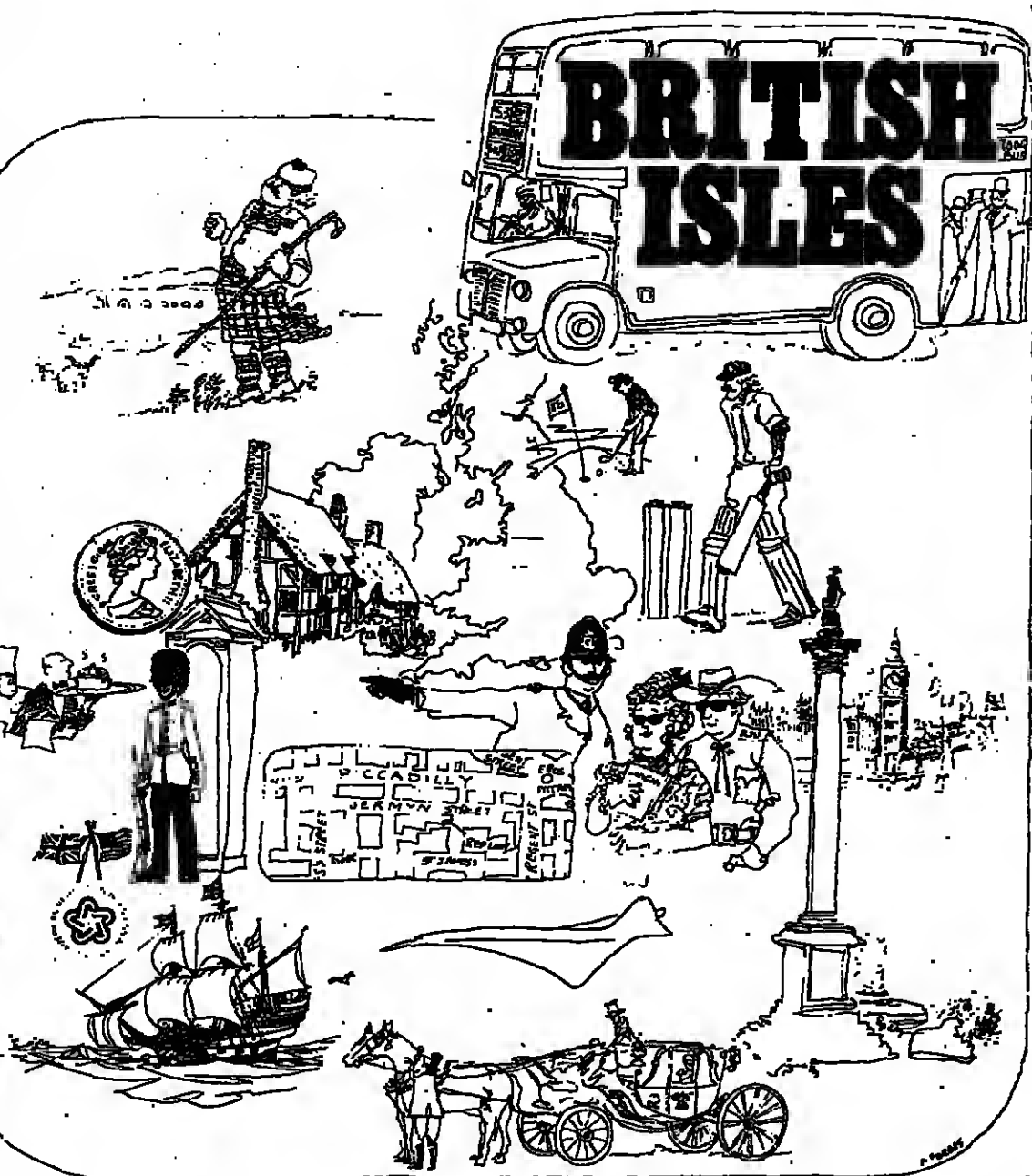
made easier — and safer — by closing part of the encircling traffic circle to cars.

Still to come, later during the bicentennial, are bus shuttles to the tourist zone from parking lots at the Pentagon and Kennedy Stadium (mid April); the opening of the Smithsonian Institution's Air and Space Museum (July 4); and completion of Constitution Gardens, a landscaped park with a lake between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial where temporary wartime buildings were recently razed (sometime in July).

The 17 million bicentennial visitors will be protected through an anticipated \$ 8.5 million worth of added police activity — and seven new restaurant inspectors.



New "Metro" station, with Capitol in background.



You can be yourself in England

LONDON, ENGLAND (CSM) — But this highly developed taste for privacy — which is perhaps essential in a very crowded country — represents only the beginning of the truth about the British.

They remain essentially a nation of villagers. (And it probably is here that town planners have made their most basic mistake. They haven't allowed for that fact.)

This has been historically true even of British cities throughout the centuries. It is plain to the eye today outside of them.

In vast areas in the south of Britain village boundaries actually touch each other. You cannot tell where one ends and another begins except by the name signs by the roadside. Yet each will be a working community, proud of its individuality.

Behind that tall hedge in that almost invisible house Willie MacDougal is practicing his violin, preparing for a Friday concert in the Village Hall to be given by the Barley Green String Quartet in aid of the church organ fund.

Thursday evening he will be helping at the village branch of the local free library.

There is Bill Moore who runs the village football team. Here is Charles West, President of the Barley Green Astronomical Society. That's Mrs. Sparrow who, in the indescribable muddle of her artistic cottage, teaches pottery on Tuesdays.

Up on the hill in the big house the lights will burn long into the night as the Fête Committee meets for the first time to organise once more the annual Summer Fête and Flower Show.

Tomorrow there's a deputation from continental Europe to visit the local public-housing ("council-

housing") project. It is reckoned one of the showpieces of the world in its own line.

A remarkable sense of theatre pervades the British air.

I do not mean only in the many fine repertory theatres that abound throughout the land.

I mean in the life of the country. The village footballer is really acting. So are the worthies who go to Buckingham Palace to receive their "Orders" of an empire that long ago ceased to exist and their knightships and baronetcies and so on, most of which by now are delightfully without purpose.

Rightly, the background scenery is from the world of theatre, too. I can take you to a hill in the most crowded sector of this most crowded country where you will look out over several counties and not believe there is a town in England.

All this curves and quiet and gentleness and the singing of larks. And the spire that rises just above those pine trees was there in Chaucer's time and called to pilgrims on their way to Canterbury.

But then the scenery here changes every few miles. So that the thoughtful visitor soon understands that this is not one but many countries; more even than merely England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, all of which remain incidentally both visually and audibly different from each other.

The present rising tide of local nationalism is easily understood. But it runs counter to a very deep undercurrent in British life — an innate tolerance for others.

So one can be fairly sure (few people here are absolutely sure of anything) that this localism will never actually disturb the ineradicable quality of life of these lively and extraordinary islands.

Television

Channel 3 & 6:
6.00 Quran
6.20 Cartoons
6.40 Arabic programme
8.00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:
7.30 Family programme
8.30 Arabic series
9.15 Reportage

Channel 6:

7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Dirty Sally
9.10 Variety show
10.00 News in English
10.15 Movie of the week (on both channels)

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 New Bulletin
7.45 Morning melodies
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Songs
14.30 Melody time
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listeners choice
18.30 Varieties
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 Songs
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Almonds (dry): 70—100
Almonds (local): 120—160
Apples (golden): 150—200
Apples (starken): 160—200
Apples (double red): 200—270
Bananas: 150—190
Bell pepper: 150—200
Cauliflower: 100—130
Carrots (yellow): 40—75
Cucumbers (small): 160—200
Eggplant (large): 120—170
Eggplant (small): 120—170
Grape leaves: 250—320
Grape fruit: 60—80
Green beans: 180—240
Garlic (green): 60—80
Hot pepper: 300—380
Lemon: 70—120
Lettuce (small): 25—40
Lettuce (large): 50—70
Horse beans: 40—60
Marrow (small): 120—170
Marrow (large): 60—100
Orange: 80—130
Onions (green): 100—140

Onions (dry): 100—140
Potatoes (imported): 90—120
Potatoes (local): 80—100
Peas: 140—180
Spinach: 60—75
Tangerines: 100—160
Tomatoes: 70—110

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Yousef Abu Sammour: (63254)
Dr. Abdul Aziz Abu Khalaf: (63552)
Pharmacies:
Jabal Amman: (25404)
Nihad: (30844)
Basman: (23784)
Taxis:
Neel: (44433)
Tareq: (23024)
Jerusalem: (39655)

Amman Airport

Departures:

6.50 Aqaba
7.15 Beirut
8.45 Beirut (MEA)
10.00 Cairo
11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
11.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen
12.00 London
12.30 Paris
18.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai

Arrivals:

8.20 Muscat, Doha
8.30 Aqaba
8.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
8.40 Kuwait
8.45 Karachi, Dubai
8.50 Teheran
9.25 Dhahran, Baghdad
9.50 Beirut
16.30 Cairo
17.20 Frankfurt
18.30 Beirut (MEA)
19.50 London (BA)

Where
to lunch and dine
Today

The Diplomat
Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialities.

CHINESE Restaurant
Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

STEAKHOUSE

Firas Wings
Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table.

For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.

Tonight's TV Features



A new half hour of laughs with Sally Ferguson (Jeannette Nolan) and Cyrus Pike (Dack Rambo) who cross paths with the people who made up the wild west of 19th Century America.

JOHANN STRAUSS
A one hour colour musical featuring Johann Strauss and his music performed on the occasion of the 700th anniversary of the city of Amsterdam.

Saigon springs to life on eve of national vote

SAIGON, Apr. 23 (AFP) — Thousands of demonstrators marched through the South Vietnamese capital today in a mass rally before Sunday's general elections throughout Vietnam.

Slogans broadcast by loudspeaker vans competed with the shouts of the demonstrators and the blaring music of patriotic songs played by district bands.

The marchers converged on the town hall where representatives of the Workers Party, National Liberation Front, People's Revolutionary Committee and mass movements were awaiting them on the steps in front of the building.

Contrasting with the white shirts and dark-coloured trousers of the revolutionary cadres, were the long black cassock of Nguyen Van Binh, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Saigon, and the saffron robe of the Buddhist Un Huynh Lien, a prominent opponent of the former Saigon regime and now a candidate in the elections.

After the rally at the town hall, innumerable processions criss-crossed the town as the demonstrators paraded back to their respective districts. Traffic in the city centre was brought almost completely to a halt. Even the pedicab drivers had knocked off work to join in the demonstration. In groups of three, they stood up on their cycle saddles, dominating the crowd.

As the election on Sunday draws near, preparations are at fever pitch. In each district, officials have been putting the final touches to the arrangements for the vote.

There will be 1,500 voting centres in the city. Voters will be asked to go to the voting station at a fixed time for each "to," a unit of about 20 families. Each voter will have a pink card which will be stamped when he has cast his or her vote.

About 50 foreign journalists who have arrived here from Hanoi to cover the election are kept busy with a well-filled programme.

During the day, there are visits organised by the press service conducted against a background of translations whispered in 13 different languages by interpreters.

In the evenings, they have the choice between "mit tinh" (meetings) of the people "the week of the Vietnamese cinema" and various rallies at which the 44 candidates for Saigon try to impress themselves on the electorate.

An official name, a national anthem and flag will be chosen for reunified Vietnam by the new 492-member assembly that will be elected by between 20 and 25 million North and South Vietnamese on Sunday.

The decisions would be taken at the assembly's first session, while a new constitution for the unified country was awaited, Truong Chinh, President of the North Vietnamese National Assembly, said in Hanoi Friday.

Other early talks for the new body would include the study and approval of a five-year state plan for 1976-80, as well as specific plans for each of these years.

U.S. refutes oil producers' theory on price effects

PARIS, Apr. 23 (R) — The United States has warned oil exporters that higher oil prices will mean less American money for aid, informed sources said here.

The warning came in a document submitted to the energy commission of the so-called North-South Dialogue — economic negotiations born in February between rich and poor countries, which went into their third phase here this week.

The U.S. document questioned the oil producers' theory that the quadrupling of oil prices would force countries to invest in alternative sources of energy.

Although it might lead to extra funds being channelled into non-oil energy sources, the document said, social programme and foreign aid tended to suffer most.

Members of the energy commission include the United States, Japan and the European Common Market states, and on the side of the oil producers, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and Venezuela.

Sources said yesterday the U.S. paper was welcomed as a contribution to the talks, but there was no indication whether the producers had agreed with its findings. "We did not expect to get any agreement," one well-placed official from the industrial camp said, "but the fact that we could conduct this discussion in a constructive and candid way is a fair indication of how the dialogue is proceeding."

Kissinger sets off on African tour

[Continued from page 1]

The United States has previously supported a British proposal for majority rule within two years, and the African embassies expressed concern that Dr. Kissinger's statement might represent a weakening in Washington's position.

The main object of his trip, observers said, is to prevent the threat to future white domination in Southern Africa from leading to a growth of Soviet influence in the region at America's expense.

Dr. Kissinger ends his African tour on May 6 returning via Paris. He will have talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on May 7 before returning to Washington that evening.

Leftists expressed impatience over conservative delays in endorsing the latest Syrian-sponsored ceasefire and assenting to the resignation of Mr. Franjeh.

The foremost leftist leader, Kamal Junblatt, said his allies were determined to set up a civilian administration in zones they control without waiting any longer for the election of a new president.

Sniper fire could be heard throughout most of Beirut today, while heavy mortar and artillery shells struck civilian areas well behind the "front lines." Over 100 bodies were found in Beirut yesterday.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Shares gave up more ground Friday although the increase in the bank rate announced by the Bank of England had been anticipated. In the early afternoon, the market attempted a recovery following the encouraging remarks about a possible pay/deal with the government made by Mr. Len Murray, General Secretary of the TUC. However, as the pound failed to maintain an initial improvement, the downward trend resumed. Gilt were once more the hardest hit, suffering losses extending to three points.

Industrial leaders such as ICI, Beecham, Guest Keen, Glaxo, Bowater and Unilever fell between four and ten pence and at the close the F.T. Index was down 4.2 points at 4.01 points.

Banks, insurances and properties shared in the general gloom, but oils managed to remain around their overnight levels. Golds were mixed. Far Eastern issues tended to ease a little, especially Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, the Royal Racing Club will hold a festival inaugurating the Arab horse, dromedary racing season on Sunday, April 25, at three o'clock at the Club's racing ground in Marka.

The public is invited.

No admission charge.

YOUNG



ALI



AGE	34
WEIGHT	210
HEIGHT	6'7"
REACH	80 in.
Biceps	15 in.
Chest (Normal)	44 in.
Chest (Expanded)	46 in.
Waist	33 in.
Thigh	26 in.
Neck	17 1/2 in.
Calf	17 in.

TALE OF THE TAPE. — This is the tale of the tape for the April 30 heavyweight boxing match between world champion Muhammad Ali and challenger Jimmy Young. The fight will take place in Landover, Maryland.

You, too, can now have a U-2 photo

WASHINGTON — April 23 — (AFP) — Americans can now give a new kind of present to a friend — colour photos of one's neighbourhood taken by U-2 spy planes.

The photos were taken of 100 U.S. cities from altitudes above 18,600 miles. But the pictures are so detailed that the recipient will be able to recognise his street, his house or even his car parked outside.

The Federal Department of the Interior is selling the pictures for \$20 each.

The U-2 craft came to world attention when one of them was shot down over the Soviet Union in 1960 on an intelligence mission for the U.S. government.

Madrid speeds up parliamentary vote

MADRID, Apr. 23 (AFP) — The Spanish government today announced steps to speed up a parliamentary vote on a bill covering rights to meetings, demonstrations and political association, apparently delaying tactics by the large rightist majority.

M.P.s in the Cortes (parliament) will in future be allowed only 25 days debate on bills the government considers "urgent."

In addition, only 50 amendments will be permitted. Debates were hitherto virtually unlimited, with each member enjoying the right to as many amendments as he wanted.

Observers said the new procedures, announced in the Cortes officials bulletin, were a reaction to the ultra-conservatism of the so-called bunker of supporters of the late Generalissimo Franco, aimed at preserving his institutions.

French student unrest continues

PARIS, April 23 (R) — Thousands of French students marched through Central Paris today in their second mass demonstration in a week to protest against controversial government university reforms.

The marchers, carrying banners and some wearing crash helmets, were estimated between 10,000 and 15,000, far less than last week's violent student demonstration here which drew some 50,000 supporters.

The students went ahead with their march from the Bastille Square to the left bank Latin Quarter in defiance of the tough line adopted by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at a news conference yesterday.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said there was no reason to modify or withdraw the reforms designed to tailor university courses to available jobs.

He warned students they were in danger of forfeiting their degrees if they did not return to their lectures.

The president appealed to the country's 800,000 students to use their intelligence and give up their strike movement, which is affecting most of the country's 75 campuses.

But left-wing student organisations immediately rejected the president's call and appealed to the government to use its intelligence by renegotiating the contested reforms.

Pakistani women's bazaar due soon

AMMAN. — A Pakistani Women's Bazaar, organised by the Pakistani women in Jordan, will be opened on Wednesday, April 28, at 3:00 p.m. under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Tharwat.

WALL STREET REPORT

Profit taking drove prices lower in sluggish trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange where the industrial average lost 7 points but closed just above the 1,000 level. Investors were still taking their profits following the market's big advance during the final sessions of the week. Trading was also dominated by worries over the interest rate outlook: statistics from the Federal Reserve published Thursday showed a big jump in the money supply and some experts fear a tightening of the Fed's credit policy which might bring higher interest rates.

Declines outnumbered advances by a wide 975 to 491 margin with 405 issues unchanged at the close. Most groups of shares closed on a mixed to lower tone. Aircraft manufacturers, however, were generally steady along with gold mines.

At the close the industrial average shows at 1,000.71 a loss of 7.00 points; transp at 212.14 a loss of 1.34; utilities at 87.87 a gain of 0.25. 17,000,000 shares changed hands of which 3,090,000 during the last hour.

U.S. unveils plans for domestic oil storage

WASHINGTON, Apr. 23, (R) — The Federal Energy Administration (FEA) today unveiled a plan to build up a vast reserve of oil in underground caves and disused salt mines to meet any future oil embargo against the United States.

The FEA sent Congress proposed legislation to establish the 1,000 million barrel reserve, which energy chief Frank Zarb said would substantially decrease the likelihood of another oil embargo aimed at the United States.

Under the FEA plan, the United States would buy oil either from the oil companies or directly from oil producing states.

The oil would be stored in cavernous underground salt domes or in disused salt mines for use in any future emergency like that caused by the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

The FEA proposes to start buying oil for the reserve later this year, although delivery was unlikely until early in 1977.

Mr. Zarb told a press conference that another embargo could emerge from a completely different set of circumstances than those which brought about the 1973 one.

For instance, Mr. Zarb said, the likelihood that American shipping could be interrupted on the high seas was now strong enough to set up the reserve, which in several years could hold enough oil to keep the country going for a full year.

He added that when the whole reserve programme was in place, the possibility of another embargo would decrease substantially.

The FEA wants congress to provide an initial \$850 million over the next 12 months to establish the reserve.

Mr. Zarb denied suggestions that, in establishing the reserve, the United States would be the world price of oil.

Though the technology of oil storage in salt mines has not been successfully used in the United States, Mr. Zarb said that it would be stored in this rather than in man-made tanks which would jump to between \$10 he said.

The salt domes which proposes using are situated along the Gulf coast, and the number of disused salt domes in the south and midwest U.S. is large.

Mr. Zarb said that if the plan proceeded as scheduled, exact locations would be needed in September.

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6-day stay at Cunard London International Hotel, and 7-day cruise on board the QE2.



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JUNE 3	MAY 27
JUNE 15	JUNE 8
JUNE 27	JUNE 20
JULY 9	JULY 2
JULY 22	JULY 14
AUGUST 3	JULY 27
AUGUST 15	AUGUST 8
AUGUST 27	AUGUST 20
SEPTEMBER 8	SEPTEMBER 1
SEPTEMBER 20	SEPTEMBER 13
OCTOBER 9	SEPTEMBER 25
OCTOBER 21	OCTOBER 14
NOVEMBER 28	OCTOBER 31

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